

Civil & Religious INTELLIGENCER.

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SANGERFIELD, N. Y.—MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1817.

[Vol I

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

THURSDAY Feb. 13.

The house proceeded to consider the following resolution submitted by Mr. Olmstead, and agreed to it:

Resolved, if the hon. the Senate concur therein that a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly be appointed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the distillation of grain in this state, and in case of such concurrence, that Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Rosecrants, Mr. S. A. Smith and Mr. Prendergast be of the said committee on the part of this house.

Monday, Feb. 17.—Several remonstrances were presented against the bill to restrain incorporations unauthorized by law from issuing promissory notes.

The annual report of the inspectors of the state prison was received and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Canal commissioners was also received and ordered to be printed.

The houses of Assembly, were occupied the whole of Wednesday, in discussing the bill relative to salaries, and the act relative to Steam-Boats. On the salary bill Mr. Duer made a very eloquent speech in favor of retaining the present salaries of the Chancellor and Judges. Mr. Irving of N. York made a no less splendid display of eloquence on the latter bill in favor of the claims of the heirs and successors of Livingston and Fulton. No question was taken on either of these bills.

The Geneva bank bill is the order for to-day.

The late severe cold weather has been noticed as being the coldest day that has been experienced for many years: Most of the harbors upon the coasts were completely blocked up by the ice, particularly New-York.

From the official returns of thirty-five banks in the state of Pennsylvania, not including the principal banks in the city of Philadelphia, it appears that their situation is as follows:

Notes in circulation,	\$6,153,172
Deposits,	2,040,103
Specie on hand	1,050,195
Discounts	12,630,558
Amount of capital	8,052,362

At a meeting of the citizens of Madison county, on the 5th inst. it was resolv-

ed to establish an agricultural society in said county, and a committee were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

William C. Claiborn, late Gov. of Louisiana, is chosen U. S. Senator from that State.

At the last dates from Cadiz, our fleet was preparing to go against Algiers. Flour at Cadiz \$14 to \$15.

Dutch Redemptioners—Three hundred Dutchenmen have arrived at Annapolis, who were to give the Captain \$100 each, and they sell their services for a stipulated time to pay their passage. Fifty of them have been redeemed by Kentuckians, and have passed into that state.

Exports of the United States—From a statement of the secretary of the treasury to Congress, it appears that the value of the exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1816, was eighty one millions, nine hundred and twenty thousand, four hundred and fifty two dollars. (81,920,452.) of which 64,781,896, were domestic materials, and 17,138,556 of foreign. Of the domestic products exported 7,230,000 were the produce of the forest; of agriculture 52,354,000; of manufactures 1,750,000; of uncertain origin 1,049,000. The total amount exported to the possessions of foreign powers, the largest amount (39,174,558) was to those of Great Britain; the next largest (12,133,135) to those of France; the next (8,589,718) to those of Spain; to Holland and its colonies, 5,609,524; to the Hanse towns and the ports of Germany, 3,554,500; to Portugal, Brazil, &c. 2,270,389 dollars. The total exports of the several states and territories during the year before mentioned was in the following proportion;

From New-Hampshire,	140,293
Vermont,	892,594
Massachusetts,	10,135,430
Rhode-Island,	612,794
Connecticut,	574,306
New-York,	19,690,031
New-Jersey,	9,746
Pennsylvania,	7,196,246
Delaware,	56,217
Maryland,	7,338,767
Virginia,	8,212,860
North-Carolina,	1,328,735
South Carolina,	10,849,409
Georgia,	7,511,980
Ohio,	1,305

Louisiana,	5,602,948
District of Columbia,	1,680,811
Territory of the U. States,	63,522

\$81,92,452

* Very near double the amount of any state in the Union. Argus.

ORIL HOW, late from the state of Ohio takes this method to inform James Fuller, who is her reputed father, that misfortune has placed her in a strange land, without the means of supporting herself, and therefore she is constrained to call on the benevolence of a kind parent.

Attica, N. Y. Jan. 12, 1817.

Printers will confer a particular favor on the needy, by inserting the above in their papers a few times.

Auburn, Feb. 5.

Suicide again—Reuben Cross, Esq. of this village, put a period to his existence on Thursday afternoon of last week, by swallowing a large quantity of opium—Mr. Cross, finding his prospects as to fiscal concerns rather unpropitious, left this town last spring for Indiana, whence he was brought back a few weeks since by his bail; the prospect of perpetual imprisonment was probable too gloomy to be viewed with calmness by him, whose mind was already rendered infirm by age and trouble.

Ingenious Intention—A young gentleman of this city, about ten days ago showed the editor the dawning of an apparatus to be attached to a gas-lamp, which being once lighted, supplies itself with the gas, at once generating and consuming it—no matter what the substance, coal, or rosin, &c. Of its success we have no doubt—We understand he is now constructing one. N. Y. Co.

Last week **NATHANIEL B. REED** was committed to gaol in Malone, charged with passing counterfeit money. Among the bills found in the bed where he slept, amounting to about \$2600, were \$10 bills on the New-York State Bank, payable to D. Fonda, letter O, dated Nov. 25, 1812 \$5 bills on the New-Brunswick Bank, and \$50, 20, and 5 on the Miami Exporting Company.

The public are warned to beware of taking such, as it is presumed many are in circulation. We have also observed in circulation lately, a number of 75 cent bills on the Bank of Troy, payable to Vail, which are counterfeit. Platsb. Rep.

UNION COLLEGE—The annual report of the trustees of this institution, states, that 48 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of arts at the last commencement; that the present number of students is 194; and that the annual expense of a student including board, tuition and books, is 130 dollars.

Boston, Feb. 15.

Shocking Calamity—On Thursday night, the 5th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Whitehouse, in the western part of Nobleborough, Maine, was consumed by fire with five of its inhabitants. The conflagration was far advanced when first discovered by Mr. Whitehouse. His wife was sick, having been lately confined. He hastily threw two of his children from the window, helped out the nurse, and went to save his wife and three other children, including the infant, but with them perished in the flames. The bones of the unfortunate husband were found near the bed, and those of his wife near the door, so that they must have passed each other. There was no person near to render any assistance.

Philadelphia Jan. 30.

On Friday the mail stage from New-York, was overset by the scandalous misconduct of a drunken driver, in racing with a sleigh on Rocky-hill. The passengers made their way through the leather of the sleigh with their penknives; and Capt. Lynch, of Boston, and Mr. Todd, of New-York, were much injured in the attempt.



Died at pomfret (Conn.) on the evening of the 4th inst. of pulmonary complaint, Hon. **SULVANUS BACKUS**, aged 48. Connecticut has lost an intelligent and honest statesman; society an excellent man and sincere Christian. Possessing a clear and discerning judgment, his views of political subjects were enlarged, and his opinions were always the result of mature deliberation. During the considerable period in which he presided as Speaker of our House of Representatives, his knowledge of the subjects upon which he was called to legislate, his dignified deportment and his impartiality, procured him the respect and esteem of all the members. At the late election, the freemen were enabled to shew him the last testimonial of their confidence; and he was chosen by the united suffrages of both parties, as a Representative of this State in the fifteenth Congress. Conn. Cour.

—In Bristol. (N. Y.) on Thursday last, **GAMALIEL WIEDER**, Esq. in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of Hartland in Connecticut, was one of the first settlers in this country, and has been one of its most useful and enterprising citizens. His loss will be severely felt by his numerous relatives and friends, in his town and neighborhood; and the Church in South Bristol, of which he was a distinguished member, and which has been liberally endowed by him, will long revere his memory.

THE CHRISTIANS MONITOR.

FOR THE THIRD WEEK IN FEBRUARY 1817.

MISSION TO THE CAFFRES.

(Continued from page 363.)

25th. Conversed with Tzatzoo about brother Williams and Jan, where they should settle. "Why," says he, "Here is one of the best rivers in Caffre-land; you are my friends; and thus, from the connexion between us, I cannot permit you settling any where else. I have the first claim, and especially on my son." I asked him if he would introduce other customs. He said he had not sent his son for an education, and then to return and comfort them; but to teach him, his children, and people, how they were to act. He might build, cultivate, dress, &c. &c. as he pleased. Jan preached again; some were affected; and one man afterwards said that he was not an entire stranger to what was said; for some months he had felt that nothing on earth could satisfy him; that he was a great sinner, and he was rejoiced to hear the word of God.

We rode to the river, which we found running nearly from east to west; but we heard that it soon after turns southward, towards the sea. The water is about four times as strong as that of the Kruman, running from the mountains of the Bushmen behind Caffraria. It is only to lead it out; and there are large plains that might be cultivated. The soil is richer here than in any other part of Caffria which we had seen; the corn more abundant, and of a finer quality; the grass likewise better, and the mountains a little to the north covered with wood of various kinds to the very tops. From hence it is only a day and a half's journey to the Tambookies. Hinza, a young chief, considered as lawful sovereign of Caffraria, resides between this place and the Tambookies, to the north-east; but is expected to come and reside directly on the east side of Somerset River.

I obtained the following information from an intelligent man, who had lived long with Hinza's people, and speaks very good Dutch. He said that he, and other Caffres, hearing of a large river called Broad River, on the opposite side of which was a town, and that the natives on this side had sometimes an opportunity of bartering different articles with the people living there, had set out on a journey, and passed the following tribes; all belonging to the Tambookies:—Tzatzoo, Voesani, Komboesh, Thokaas, and Oomsevooboo. The last reside at the mouth of the river or bay; that coming here they could see a town at a great distance, on the opposite side, with a large wall around it; that opposite this town was an island, by which the ships anchor; and the people going on board, go first from the continent to the island; they, who (namely, the party of Caffres) on coming to the Oomsevoobos, turned to the left, and found a large district, of what he called Bogaries, who have their ground well cultivated, and an abundance of poultry, fruit-trees, &c.; that they then came to a nation of cannibals; and one of the party being caught and slaughtered, they fled back again. They gained, however, information that this nation of cannibals, called the Scanda, intermarry with a tribe of the Bootshuanas, perhaps the red Caffres, as they are reported to be very savage. His state-

ment of the distance, however, made the narrative doubtful; for he said that it was not more than ten days journey from where we were. It is pretty well ascertained, however, from other people, that there is a nation of cannibals in that direction.

We met likewise with a Hottentot, who had formerly been at Bethelsdorp, who was come from large kralls of Hottentots living in their ancient way among the Bushmen, behind the mountains north-east of Caffraria. They marry with the Bushmen, who are said to be tame; and he affirmed that a Missionary would be received most gladly. Their chief is a brother to one of the members of our church, and who is going as an assistant with brother Williams. Their country they say is well wooded and watered, and abounding with game.

We prepared to leave Tzatzoo on the morrow; but the Caffres were displeased; as they said they were just becoming hungry and thirsty for the word, and now we were going to leave them; but the old chief agreed to accompany us to Makanna's, to give in his sentiments about Mr. Williams' residing with him.

26th. Spanned in early; the Caffres being assembled, we sung. Jan gave an exhortation, and committed the kraal to God in prayer. One of his brothers wept much. We spanned out at noon near a wood, and were soon surrounded by many Caffres, whom our people exhorted to prayer, &c. In the afternoon we fell in with a large party of Caffres hunting, perhaps 50, with nearly twice the number of dogs; and the scarcity of game may be judged of by the success of this day; they had caught only a young blue buck and an ape. We spanned out on the northern side of the Keiskamma River, where was plenty of grass for the oxen, and an agreeable place to spend the evening.

27th. We arrived early at Makanna's kraal, and were disappointed in not finding Geika; there was, however, a message from him, saying, that he could not come immediately, as he had received a message from Colonel Cuyler to collect together the stolen cattle, and send them back, &c. We, therefore, resolved to proceed to Geika as quickly as possible. We found there was a misunderstanding. Makanna had engaged to send a message to Geika, which he seemed not to have done; and we evidently saw that Makanna and Slambi wished to act independently of Geika, first, perhaps, from a principle of superiority; and, secondly, fearing Geika might oppose the coming of Missionaries. On the other hand, we were given to understand that we had the sanction of the greatest part of the nation, and that it would be difficult for him to hinder it. We had a meeting with Makanna and Tzatzoo about the place of Mr. Williams's residence. Tzatzoo pleaded for his coming to him, and pointed out where he could have his station. Makanna said that he thought Hinza would settle at Somerset River; and the question was, whether there would then be room for the Missionary. It was signified that a large extent was not needed; and Tzatzoo said he was sure that Hinza would be satisfied. Makanna seemed not very well pleased at Mr. Williams's not resolving to stay with him; but likewise said that he had no suitable place; said he should ask Government permission to settle on the west side of the Fish River within the colony.

28th. Being Lord's Day, had a prayer-meeting early. I preached, at 11 o'clock, from Hebrews vii. 25. There were several Hottentots in tears. When I had done, Jan preached and prayed in the Caffre language. After service, an old woman had some difficulty in getting away to the bushes, weeping very much; and after she returned she rolled on the ground,

crying out that she was no human being, but a monster of iniquity. We found she had been considered a witch; that she had a sister who had lately been baptized at Bethelsdorp. I spoke to several who were in tears; amongst others to a young Hottentot, who the evening before was going to fetch water. He said, that on the way a voice came to him, saying, 'How is it you walk so unconcerned?' He resisted the speaker, and went on. The voice said, 'Do you know you are a sinner?' He still resisted; when the voice said again, Will you pray? when he cried out, "O God, help me!" He returned, and was in tears ever since. He said his sins were very great. Brother Williams preached in the evening, from 1 Tim. i. 15.

29th. We rode away early to inspect a river, which had been pointed out as a fit place for a mission. We rode by several kraals, all the people of which were very inquisitive to know the object of our journey; and were pleased when it was told them. After two hours ride we came to the place; but found a very scanty supply of water, wood, and grass. This prospect was very bad; and yet a residence somewhere hereabout appeared to us at that time very desirable, because there was a great number of Hottentots, Gonas, and Caffres, understanding the Dutch language, residing with Makanna, and who would all join a Missionary immediately. These people had come from every direction to hear the word of God from this man; but the badness of the place afforded a gloomy prospect. On our return we made a report to the chief who said he should be very happy to have Mr. Williams near him; but that was the best place he had in his district.

30th. Makanna breakfasted with us. When all was ready for departing, we sang, prayed, and then took leave, and departed. We were accompanied a great way by Caffres, Gonas, and Hottentots, some of whom wept very much. We spanned out that evening in a gloomy dale between hills, and were disturbed in the night by a wolf, which drove away our oxen, and ate of the slaughtered ox which we had received from the old chief, Tzatzoo; he did not, however, eat much; but we, having no other meat, were obliged to take his leavings.

May 1st. We were delayed this morning on account of the oxen being away, and after they were brought to the waggon, while we were waiting for the rest of the killed ox, the oxen slipped away again; and we did not find them till 11 o'clock, when we went on till evening; we then saw two kraals, the only ones we had seen since we left Makanna. Indeed the country here is very barren, badly watered and wooded. We considered ourselves in the neighborhood of the kraals of the Madankean Caffres,—famous thieves; and, therefore, kept our horses and oxen fast the whole night, and the people were on the look-out. Had rain; but having plenty of fire-wood, the people dried themselves by the fire as fast as they got wet. A Hottentot never minds rain, if he can only get a fire.

2d. Our Caffre guide, from Makanna, dispatched a man to know where Geika was; who returned saying, that he was at the kraal of Butma, collecting the stolen cattle to send to the colony. We passed a kraal where was a Hottentot, formerly belonging to Bethelsdorp, and whose first wife is one of its most ornamental members there now. He said the Caffres were ripe for the word. As we wished to know more minutely where Geika was, passing a fine lake, we spanned out, about nine o'clock, in sight of a number of kraals under the command of the Macrater Antoni, a Caffre, who formerly had visited Bethelsdorp much; and after being affected by the word, joined us from these kraals, and began to speak very feelingly to

the Caffres, and interpreted every thing he heard us say. Brother Williams recommended getting the Caffres together; which the chief eagerly did, by sending persons off in every direction; and in about two hours we had a congregation of about 260 Caffres' men, women, and children; and brother Jan preached to them with much freedom. One of the women said, that the night before, when she went to bed, a voice (as she called it) said to her, "Have you so much that you can sleep?—stand up and pray:" that she had risen, and could not get rest the whole night; and she supposed it to be the voice of God; and that it was to forewarn her of what was at hand, namely, the word of God. We trust this meeting was not without a blessing; and we looked back to think of the reason of our oxen being twice away yesterday morning; for if we had had the oxen probably we should have passed this place the same evening.

Hearing that Geika was still at Botma's, we went forward, our waggons surrounded by Caffres. At first they had their assagais; but finding who we were, sent away their weapons, as they said we were men of peace.

Approaching the kraal of Botma, we were informed that Geika was gone home; and we then turned our waggons, and proceeded towards his place. Towards evening we came to the Chami River, the banks of which are very high, and it required some labor with pick-axes and shovels, to get the waggons safely through; and just as we were beginning another messenger came to inform us that Geika was still at the kraal of Botma, and that it was his son who was gone home. We were displeased at this day's proceedings, but could not blame ourselves; and thought that, perhaps, God had some end to answer by bringing us here. A number of Caffres joined us in the evening and morning worship, and heard with great earnestness the word of life; and about 10 o'clock at night Hendrik Noeka, Geika's interpreter, arrived, who had, in Geika's name, applied for Missionaries;—and we had much interesting conversation with him till past midnight; and we could not help thinking that it was a wonderful providence that we had seen this man before we saw Geika. He has considerable influence, and is perfectly acquainted with the sentiments of Geika, and of the Caffres in general, and could put words in our mouths. He is considered chief over many Caffres, and intends to join Mr. Williams immediately. We had dispatched two men, at sunset, to go to inquire where Geika was; and about noon to-day they returned, saying, that they had met him, and that he had pointed out a kraal where he would meet us on the morrow.

(To be Continued.)

There is a remarkable fish, called the torpedo, which the moment it touches the bait, communicates such a numbness to the fisherman's arm who holds the rod, that he has hardly any command of it.—What the torpedo is to the fisher, that the world is to the child of God.

If a coach or waggon be likely to run over us, we exert all our strength and speed to get out of its way. If a storm overtake us, we look for a shelter. O that we were equally sedulous to flee from the wrath come!

It is a matter of joy to the godly, that God reigns; as it is of terror to the wicked. (Psalm xcvi. 1.)

They that fear God least, have the greatest reason to be afraid of Him.

In heaven, holiness is their everlasting temper; and happiness their everlasting portion. In hell, sin is their eternal temper; and sorrow their eternal portion.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New-York.

SHEFFIELD, (Eng.) 1816.

"We have had another most interesting anniversary of our Union. Every year, prejudice wears increasingly away, and the union of hearts is more and more effected. Indeed there seems to be but one heart and one wish among us, and that is who shall bring the most glory to our Redeemer's kingdom.

"At our first anniversary there were three thousand children, and four hundred teachers; at the fourth anniversary, which was on Monday last, there were six thousand five hundred children, and fourteen hundred teachers, and we have every prospect of extending our borders the present year.

"We are going to establish branch Unions in all the villages which are about six miles around Sheffield, and we anticipate a great accession of numbers and teachers from this plan. The triumphant car of our beloved Emmanuel is rapidly advancing through the nations; we were anxious to follow in his train, and take with us all that are within the range of our influence.

"Since our anniversary has been formed, there has been a Union established at Birmingham, and another at Leeds, and a third at Chesterfield. To the two former our union has been very useful, and the Chesterfield school has been formed on our plan.

"Thus we hope that the little heaven will be more and more extended, until it leavens the whole lump.

"We have rejoiced to learn, that you have established a Sunday School Union in New-York. We mentioned this to the Society at our last meeting, and the information was received with great joy. Could the teachers of the Sunday Schools in New-York have been brought to the burying ground at the top of Broad Lane, some few days ago, where four thousand children were arranged in a beautiful hollow square, four deep; the boys without in two rows, and the girls within in the same order; the whole neatly dressed, with joy beaming in every eye, and pleasure in every countenance; while two thousand more were in the Wicker, and seven hundred at Loxley; the whole belonging to the Union, and all singing the praises of God in the open air, to the gratification of thousands of admiring spectators: could they have noticed the interest which all classes of people in the town and country seem to take in the Union; could they have seen Carver-street, and Queen-street Chapels, the largest in the town, thronged with children, every seat containing double rows; could they have heard them lisping the praises of the Redeemer in exact time, and with beautiful harmony; could they have heard the affectionate sermons preached, and witnessed the impressions they have made upon the audience:—could they have been present at our meeting for business in the afternoon, and have heard our report for the present year, crowded with important particulars, and the animated speeches then delivered: could they have witnessed that ardor of zeal, that intenseness of love, and that anxiety for the salvation of all: we are sure it would have been to our American brethren, a scene that would have proved stronger than ten thousand arguments of ours, to prove the advantages of Union Sunday Schools." *Chr. Her.*

A Christian cannot say, I have an estate in the world, and I shall have it forever; but every Christian may say, I have God for my portion, and I shall have him forever.

HEATHEN YOUTH IN AMERICA.

(Continued from page 359)

The following letter, written by Obookiah, is exactly copied from the original, with a few alterations in the punctuation, which were obviously mistakes.

Andover, Dec. 15th, 1812.

"Dear Christian friend,

"I improve this opportunity to write to you. And I saw your beloved book which you sent by Mr. G. and that I very much thank you for it. I am great joy to God to give me such a good friend in this land where we hear the words of God—God is kind to us and to the other, that is, to every body else. God will carry through his work for us.

"I do not know what will God do with my poor soul. I shall go before God and also both Christ.

"We must all try to get forward where God wish us to do. God is able to save sinners, if we have some feeling in him. Is very great thing to have hope in him, and do all the Christian graces. I hope the Lord will send the Gospel to the heathen land, where the word of the Savior never yet had been. Poor people, worship the wood and stone and shark, and almost every thing their gods; the Bible is not there, and heaven and hell they do not know about it. I yet in this country: and no father and no mother. But God is friend if I will do his will and not my own will."

The following extracts are taken from a letter, dated Goshen, April 4, 1815.

"* * * * I knew not what was my business when at first time I set out from home, only a boy's notion. Because I have no father and no mother, and I therefore thought of it, I must go and see the world, and see what I could find. I never heard any thing about Jesus and heaven and hell. Well, after I have heard about these things, I heard that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, and that he has came into the world to save sinners; the evil spirit then coming into my mind, and said that there was none neither heaven nor hell. I could not believe it. Sometimes when some good people talked with me on this subject, I was but just hate to hear it.

"I hope that you and I may meet, though at present unknown to each other, in the eternal world; where many come from the east, and from the west, and from the north, and from the south, and sit down together in the kingdom of Christ. But I do sometimes think, often that I shall never see that holy and happy world. I am very afraid, because I was a great enemy to God and have fought against his grace and his loving kindness towards me.

"O! my dear friend, do not forget to pray for me before our heavenly Father, when you are alone. Pray for me, and for my poor countrymen, and for others, that we may escape from the wrath to come. Those that have been faithful to the Lord Jesus Christ, the same shall be saved; and those that have done evil shall come to the resurrection of damnation.

"There is no great consequence wherever we may be called, if we only keep our hearts right before God. We are under peculiar obligation to consecrate ourselves wholly to the glory of God. But we know that our deceitful hearts are apt to run down even as a clock or watch is. A good clock will keep good time by winding it up; but if we don't, it certainly will run down. For "this people," said our Savior, "draweth nigh unto me with their mouth, and honoreth me with their lips, but their heart is far from me." My wicked heart has been just as those clocks which run down very often. But I hope I love the Lord Jesus Christ. I am willing

to give up every thing, both my soul and body, for time and eternity. God can do all this. "I can do all things," said the apostle, "through Christ," &c.

"My dear friend, do not forget to pray for William; pray that he may ever have joy in the holy presence of God; and may he be made a good soldier of the cross of Christ. There is reason to hope that his heart will be changed, for God will have mercy on whom he will. I wish that he could live with me, so that I could do all what for him I can. God in his holy providence has brought him and me from the heathen land. **** Because of the weakness of our faith and our selfishness, the gold and silver are tempting to the soul. O! can sinners expect to walk the golden streets without a perfect heart; or how shall we live with him without being born again.

"There is no way I can see for sinners but to go to Christ, 'I am the way, the truth, and the life. No man cometh unto the Father but by me,' said the Savior. 'At that day shall ye know that I am in the Father, and ye in me, and I in you.' The Lord Jesus is already and waiting for sinners, and inviting them to come to him immediately without delay.

"May the Lord direct you, and make you faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard."

We shall now furnish some account of William Tennes, another of those youth, which we extract from the same pamphlet, from which the foregoing is taken.

Tennes, with his brother and four other young natives of the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Boston about the year 1809. The four last mentioned "dissatisfied with their condition, soon returned to their own country. The pamphlet proceeds as follows.

Tennes and his brother went on board a privateer, and several cruises during the late war. After their return they set out to travel from Boston to New-York in quest of employment; as they could find no opportunity of returning to their own Island. They travelled as far as Providence, in Rhode Island, and there the brother of Tennes sickened and died; leaving him alone in a strange land without friends or resources.

At this time he seems to have labored under great depression of spirits. The state of his mind was deplorable, and to use his own language, "he felt so bad he did not care whether he lived or died." From Providence he came to Hartford, where he staid a few days, but finding no employ, went on to New-Haven. Here he staid in several public houses, and gave good satisfaction to his employers. At length he went into the barber's shop to learn the trade, and soon became very expert at his new occupation. Here he was found by some of the students of College.

They proposed to him to go to studying under their direction, engaging to become responsible for some debts which he had incurred, if he answered their expectations. He complied with the proposal, and was put to school under the direction of his Christian friends.

His case excited much interest in those who were acquainted with his circumstances. Particularly was his case remembered in a circle of pious females, who met weekly for social prayer.

One day while he was at school he was observed by his instructor to appear unusually pensive and troubled. The instructor inquired the reason; he said "he felt so he could not study," and requested leave to go home. Having obtained leave to retire, he went to his lodgings, and lay down upon his bed, as he says, to see if he could not sleep away his feelings. But his distress of mind increased, and finding no relief in this way, he arose

and went into the yard to cut wood, in order to divert his mind. But his distress increased so, that he could no longer conceal it. He appeared bowed down under a deep sense of his sinfulness in the sight of a holy God.

These impressions never left him until, as is hoped, he found peace at the feet of Jesus. It was afterwards found that the time when his attention was first arrested in the school, was the very time when his female friends were assembled for prayer, and probably about the time when they were praying for him in particular.

He continued to receive instruction at New-Haven, until the spring of 1815, when he removed to Goshen and joined Obookiah, with whom he has since lived most of the time.

He is now about 19 years of age, is possessed of promising talents, and has made very good proficiency in his studies. He is able to parse English tolerably well, has studied geography and arithmetic some; writes a good hand, is affable in his manners, and of decorous deportment.

The following extract of a letter written by him, is subjoined to give the reader some specimen of his improvement. The letter is not considered as his best, but is the only one now in our possession.

"North Guilford, April 16, 1816.

"My dear Christian friend,

"You have begun to think that I have forgotten to write to you. But it is not so: I never shall forget to write to you so long as I remember any body. I receive a letter from our dear friend Mr. C. He give me direct, write letter to you. Now my dear friend you may read this letter, whom you hope will be a herald of salvation to some of those poor heathen who are sitting in the region and shadow of death; who are perishing for want of the blessings, which through the goodness of God you and I enjoy. I have desired to thank God for his goodness, that he brought me to this Christian land, where I have learned his name. Who God is like the Christian's God? Who can with him compare? He hath compassion on my soul.

My dear friend, I hope you alway remember me in your prayer—my companion, (Honoree) I cannot tell you about his heart. He improve his time, he learn very well, he will soon be able to read the Bible, and pray to God; which I hope he may know the only living God, and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent.

"I hope you will remember him in your prayers, and that God give him a new heart. He sent his best love to you, though he dont know you. Mr. C. tell me that one Owhyhean in state of New-York, the town is Catskill. It was from Mr. A. one whom I went to school to in New-Haven. Mr. C. say Mr. A. have one Owhyhean in his school at present.

"I have no doubt that the Christians to take deep interest in the welfare of poor heathen souls; surely this is the love of Christ, that Christian should glorify his name in the salvation of man.

"Surely my dear Christian friend, I am indeed under obligation both to God and man. While you feel so deep interest in my welfare, I much acknowledge the kindness of you, and the goodness of God, in which all my benefits flow. I shall alway remember them in my prayer, the great Benefactor, and great Fountain, from which all our blessings flow. Wherever we are, in whatever we are employ, may we set God before our eye. That Jesus Christ whom I hope I love, who come die for sinners and to make them holy. Let the language of our heart be, what shall we render

to the Lord for all his benefits: we will take the cup of salvation and pay thee our vows. Thus Christians feed upon Christ, whose flesh is meat indeed, and whose blood is drink indeed. From Jesus thou shalt run without weariness, and walk without fainting, till thou reach the mountain of God, and sit down at the marriage feast of the Lamb—May God be with you.

"I am your son in Christ Jesus,
"WILLIAM TENNOE."

THOMAS BRADWARDIN, Archbishop of Canterbury, who went to heaven, A. D. 1394 was author of that admirable treatise, written against the Pelagians, and most justly entitled, "*De Causa Dei*."

This admirable prelate acquaints us, in his preface to that immortal work, that he was encouraged to undertake it, by a very singular dream. I had long lamented (says he) the atrocious errors of Pelagius, and the general infection occasioned by the extensive spread of the free-will heresy. One night, after having spent some considerable time in weeping and supplication before God, beseeching him, for his glory's sake, to arise and maintain his own cause; I at last fell asleep, and dreamed as follows.

"I imagined myself to be ascending, high and fast, through the air, from east to west, in broad day-light, and without being in the least afraid. Pelagius, methought, met me in a hostile manner; and, laying hold of my left hand, implicated his fingers strongly with mine, and strove with all his might to check my ascent, and to drag me down again towards the earth. Confident in my own imaginary strength, I resisted and opposed him to the utmost; and the conflict was warmly continued for some time. But Pelagius seemed to be getting the better, and to be pulling me more and more downward. Then it was, that I began to despair of my own strength, and cried with my whole heart to God for succor; taking care, however, still to resist the enemy with all the force I could exert. Immediately, I thought, the tables began to turn; and Pelagius, unclenching his grasp of my hand, fell headlong to the earth, and there lay, a breathless corpse, with his neck broken, and his eyes closed. I still seemed to remain above the earth, mounting and advancing as before, but with additional wonder and rejoicing.—From the tenor of this dream, I conceived some hope, that I, though a mere infant in Christ, might be enabled to triumph over the insolent Pelagius, that pestilent ring-leader of the sect which bears his name; and over his whole army of followers and adherents.

POETRY

For the Christian Herald.
Trembling soul, almost despairing,
Raise once more thy languid eye,
See, there is a ray of mercy
Beaming through the clouded sky.

Has the voice of Sinai' thunder,
Has its bright terrific flame,
All thy crimson guilt displaying,
Fill'd thee with dismay and shame!

Hear the voice of consolation
Gently sounding from above,
Sweeter than the harps of angels,—
'Tis the voice of peace and love.

He, who gave himself a Ransom,
When on Calvary he died,
He, who from the grave ascending,
On a glorious cloud did ride.

Now, before the throne of mercy,
Pleads his death that man may live;
There repeats his dying accents—
'Father, for my sake, forgive.'

Trembling soul, thy doubts dismissing,
Fix the eye of faith on him,
He beholds thee with compassion,
He is mighty to redeem.

God, tho' just, and sin avenging,
Yet in mercy takes delight;
Wisdom, justice, mercy, bleeding,
Into noon-day change thy night.

Silent be the voice of mourning,
Let thy joys in praises rise;
Pass'd e'er long, this vale of sorrows,
Thou shalt rest above the skies.

SPRINGFIELD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TWELFTH REPORT OF
THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Concluded from page 345.

These delightful reflections, pointing to a grand and glorious consummation, and arising out of that prosperity which has attended the British and Foreign Bible Society, are the common property of the members of this and every other similar Institution, foreign or domestic, large or small; which the poor, who give from their penury, may equally appropriate and enjoy with the rich, who contribute from their abundance.

But to perpetuate the feelings which they awaken, and to realize the hope which they inspire, the exertions which have been attended with such signal success must still be continued. The flame which has been kindled, and has spread its strong light over the world, cheering and animating the regions into which it has passed, must not be suffered to die away. Millions yet remain of the household of faith, who depend on the charitable aid of their Christian brethren for the supply of their spiritual necessities: the barriers of Heathen superstition, and Mahomedan intolerance, seem no longer impenetrable; and no period since the promulgation of Christianity has afforded fairer hopes, or more inviting opportunities, for communicating the everlasting Gospel to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people; none in which the desire to make all mankind participate its blessings has been so extensively manifested and so zealously pursued; and none in which the anxiety to obtain the records of eternal life, has been more eagerly displayed, wherever a Bible Society has been formed.

Your Committee, most cordially congratulating their fellow-laborers all over the world on their past success and encouraging prospects, have only to express the confidence which the preceding observations authorize, that this country, which had the honor to give birth to an Institution which has attracted the admiration of foreign nations, and exalted the character of this in their esteem, will, by a continuance of its liberality, enable the British and Foreign Bible Society to prosecute with unabating zeal, the great object of its formation to its desired and glorious completion.

The gratitude of the United Kingdom is peculiarly called for, under the circumstances of peace and security, in which, by the gracious interposition of God, it has been again so happily and triumphantly placed. Let it then persevere in its endeavors to promote his glory, by extending to the utmost attainable limits, the circulation of that Divine Book in which his mercy and truth are revealed; and let the members of this Society, the honored instruments of his providence for disseminating his Holy Word, unite with their Committee in devout supplication, that the nations and individuals to whom, by means of this and other similar Institutions, the Scriptures are conveyed, may duly appreciate the value of the benefits thus conferred on them, and experience the blessings which the Almighty himself has promised to the dissemination of his Word:

IT SHALL NOT RETURN UNTO ME VOID, BUT IT SHALL ACCOMPLISH THAT WHICH I PLEASE, AND IT SHALL PROSPER IN THE THING WHERE TO I SENT IT. (Isaiah iv. 11.)

A new and elegant meeting house was dedicated in *West Hampton*, Mass. the 9th inst. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hale, pastor of the Church; and prayers by the Rev. Messrs. Gould, of Southampton, and Waters of Chesterfield.

A NEW PRESIDENCY FOR YALE COLLEGE.

From the Conn. Courant.

New-Haven, February 13, 1817.

On Tuesday last the Corporation of Yale College was convened in this city, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the lamentable death of President DWIGHT. Notwithstanding the severity of the season, a full attendance was given of that reverend and honorable body.

On Wednesday an Elogium, on their late venerable head, was pronounced before them, by Professor SILLIMAN. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Corporation, with the Faculty of the College, preceded by the Students, Medical Students and Residents Graduates, moved in procession, from the Chapel to the centre Meeting-House; Music, appropriate to the solemn occasion, was performed by the Students. Prayers, expressing gratitude to God for raising up so distinguished a man and continuing him so long a blessing to the college; acknowledging the holy and righteous Providence of God in removing him by death; and imploring the divine blessing upon the bereaved institution, and guidance for the Overseers in their present important duty, were offered by the Rev. Mr. Merwin and Mr. Taylor. The Eulogy was highly gratifying to the friends of President Dwight. After presenting him to the audience, in the various interesting scenes through which he passed, before he entered upon the Presidency, the Orator touched, with a masters' hand, upon his powers as a Preacher, Instructor of Youth and Governor of the Institution, and ended with a concise, but deeply affecting relation of his closing hours.

Having thus shewn their respect to the memory of this great and good man, the Corporation proceeded to supply the vacancies occasioned by his death, and elected the

Rev. HENRY DAVIS, D. D. President of Middlebury College, for President, and the

Rev. EBENEZER PORTER, D. D. Bartlett Professor in the Theological Institution at Andover, for Professor of Divinity.

Diu, Diu, floreat Alma Mater!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY RECORDER.

Campbellsville, Green County (K) Dec. 25, 1816.

SIR—On to morrow it is contemplated to have a Ball in this place. On yesterday evening a ticket from the managers was handed to a young lady also of this place, who is a professor of the religion of the blessed Jesus; to which, this morning, she sent the following answer. I was so well pleased with her conduct that I am induced to transmit to you the account. Make what use of it you may think proper.

I am, &c.

E. R.

Campbellsville, Dec. 1816.

GENTLEMEN—This evening I received a note from you, respecting my company at Col. K—'s, on Friday next, to participate in a ball to be held there on that day, I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention paid to me; but pardon me, if you please, for a non-compliance with your request. My objections do not arise from any aversion I have to you, or any other person I apprehend will be there; but to the practice itself. I recollect that I am a probationer for eternity, and have to give an account for my conduct to the Judge of quick and dead: time is short, and ought to be employed to the best purpose of which we are capable; and although I think the practice of dancing far more decent and less sinful than many other practices; yet I think it calculated to divert the mind from serious and im-

portant subjects, and inspire it with vanity and lightness, unbecoming mortal, rational, and accountable creatures. It is not calculated, in my humble opinion, either to inform the mind or give dignity to character. We ought only to pursue such a course as will give improvement to our minds, and tend to assimilate us to Him who is the source of all perfection, or such as promises benefit to society, and we can reflect upon in solitude with pleasure, maintaining a conscience void of offence. O may we all so conduct ourselves, that, when we come to appear before our Omniscient Judge, we may be so happy as to receive the plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

O. C.

The sun is commonly said, to rise and set. This, however, is spoken, merely in compliance to appearances. The truth is, that, when the horizon of the earth gets below the sun, we then perceive his beams; and, when the horizon gets above it, we lose sight of them. Here remember, that, in all our varying frames of soul, the variations are not in God, but in ourselves. Remember, too, that you must lie low at his feet, if you would bask in the shinings of his face. Get above his word and his ordinances, and no wonder if the horror of a great darkness fall upon you.

ARE YOU A WATCHFUL MONITOR?

To the Editor of the (Richmond) Christian Monitor.

Sir,

I am afraid that you are not a watchful Monitor. It becomes you to take notice of fashions and customs that prevail to the injury of religion and good morals. Are you aware, Sir, that, in houses not a hundred miles from your place of residence, a custom is beginning to show itself which a Christian is bound to notice and condemn. Do you know, that card-playing, after having been generally laid aside by the ladies, is coming into vogue again.—That the old sports-women are refreshing their memories, and the young ones seeking initiation into the mysteries of gaming? Such things are reported, and that with great confidence. I hope that you will enquire into this affair, and if you find that there is truth in it, take such measures as become your function.

I am, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

The information given by this correspondent really surprises and grieves us. We shall not give too easy credit to a report so contradictory to all our hopes and expectations. For we had really entertained the hope that our fair country-women possessed such a fund of good sense, real information, and regard for religion, that the idle and pernicious custom mentioned by my friend "Observer," would not be revived. We had hoped that the day of that folly was over, and that none of the dissipated destroyers of time could have influence sufficient to produce a return. It is lamentable indeed, that rational beings should be obliged to resort to such amusements to pass away the time; that immortal creatures, whose everlasting interests are involved in their conduct here on earth, should think it worthy of themselves so to employ their faculties, on their passage to eternity.—And the matter is still worse, if the object of this pursuit is to win money, A female gambler! The very idea creates disgust and abhorrence.

But this is a subject to be enquired into.—We will believe nothing without good evidence. And shall proceed according to testimony.—Concerned as we are for the honor of the sex, for the interest of society, for the prosperity of the rising generation, no measure calculated to put down the practice mentioned, shall be omitted.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

SANGERFIELD, MARCH 3. 1817.

In the course of Tuesday and Wednesday the 13 and 14 inst. were eleven petitions presented to the Legislator from various parts of the State for amendments to the Law for suppressing vice and immorality.

We understand that on Saturday the 8th of Feb. ult, the U. S. House of Representatives passed the bill to aid in the opening of the Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson—The United States to provide a fund of 90,000 dollars per annum for twenty years.

BY OFFICIAL RETURNS OF VOTES.

For President it appears that three States only, viz. Massachusetts Connecticut and Delaware, gave their votes, amounting to 31, for RUFUS KING; and that all the other States, gave theirs, amounting to 183, for JAMES MONROE: much the same for DANIEL D. TOMPKINS as Vice President.

DIPLOMACY.—Eight new treaties between the United States and different Indian tribes have been concluded the last year, viz. with the Weas and Kickapoos, Chippewas and Pottawatamies, Winnebagoes, Sacas of Rock River, Sioux of the Leaf, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Choctaws. These are the kind of people who, the British Commissioners at Ghent contended, had independent, national rights, and the American Commissioners that they had not. *Phil. American.*

CLINTON. (Geo.) Jan. 22.

Perhaps the following may not be amiss to insert in your useful paper, as a warning to persons shooting near houses.

Yesterday morning a truly affecting scene took place about three miles from this town; a young couple of the name of Henry Pickard, and his wife, were on their way to the western country, and stopped at a friend's house for the night. The following morning, his wife went into the yard to make the necessary preparations to start, when a young man by the name of Corbey who lived at an adjoining plantation, was shooting with his rifle at birds, missed his mark, and melancholly to relate, the ball struck Mrs. Pickard in the shoulder, which terminated her existence in a few hours—what makes this unfortunate business more affecting, she was about 15 or 16 years of age, and was married only five or six weeks.

From the Albany Argus.
TUESDAY FEBRUARY 25.

In consequence of his election to the office of Vice-President of the United States, Gov. TOMPKINS has resigned the office of Governor, and left this city for Washington.

Gen. SWIFT was yesterday chosen Pres-

ident of the Senate, *pro hoc vice*, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor having assumed the executive functions.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Geneva, the bill to incorporate the bank of Auburn, and the bill to incorporate the bank of Washington and Warren, are the order in the Assembly, for to day.

The harbor is so firmly closed to the Castle Island, that on Saturday last Capt. ROULSTONE, went down to Fort Independence, on the ice, with seven heavily loaded horse teams. So firm a bridge of ice to the Castle, we believe, has not been before known since the year 1799. B. P.

ARGUS SUMMARY.

Advices from Amboyna state, that the clove and nutmeg trees had been almost totally destroyed by a hurricane. As these trees require to be seven or eight year old before they produce fruit, and as this island furnishes the greatest supply a scarcity of these spices is to be apprehended.

It is said the christian missionaries meet with great success in the Society Isles, and that the natives of Otaheite have generally abjured idolatry.

The corporation of Yale, as well as Hamilton College, have invited the President of Middlebury college, Dr. Davis, to preside over their institution.

The exertions of the citizens of New-York to alleviate the distresses of the poor at this inclement season, are deserving of high commendation. Nearly \$300 were subscribed at a public meeting in a few moments. A new soup house has been established, from which it is stated from 1200 to 3800 persons have been gratuitously supplied per day.

HISTORICAL EXTRACT.

"From the year 1528 to 1533, perpetual summer prevailed in France; during four years not two days frost were experienced. Nature exhausted, by a continual heat, incessantly produced blossoms, but had not strength to bring the fruit to maturity: a scarcity of provisions was the consequence of this phenomenon; the harvest was scarcely sufficient to supply seed for the following year. Worms and insects of every kind, multiplied *ad infinitum*, and destroyed the little fruit which the earth yielded. A most dreadful famine prevailed, and the consumption of unwholesome food gave rise to a disorder which carried off one fourth of the inhabitants."

As a farther stimulus to the friends of this work, to use their influence in increasing the number of our patrons, we would inform them that as soon, if not before, the present number shall have doubled, we are determined to add a printed cover to the work, on which to insert a still greater portion of Civil matter; and stitch it as a pamphlet; and thus enlarge the work, but not the price.

From the Columbian Centinel, Feb. 12.

The last advices from Spain, to the 9th November, mention, that the expedition fitting out for South America, under the gallant Gen. O'Donnel, would amount to twenty-thousand men.

The charge to the British government for the individual support of Bonaparte and his suit at St. Helena is upwards of thirty-three thousand dollars annually.

"COLD WEEK."

Weather in Hanover N. H.—Monday 27th Jan. 8 deg. below 0.—Tuesday 5 do. at sunrise!—This is the lowest degree to which the thermometer is graduated.—Thursday 10 below 0.—Friday 17 below: and on Saturday 10 below.

Weather in Groton, Mass. 35 miles N. W. of Boston.

1810—Jan. 19, 7 below 0; 20th, 8 do. 21st 9 do.

1811—Jan. 24th, 3 below 0; 25th, 5 do.

1812—Jan. 17th, 8 below 0; 18th, 11 do.; 19th, 10 do; Feb. 25th, 10 do.

1813—Jan. 30th, 12 below 0.

1814—Jan. 4th, 8 below 0; Feb. 5th, 10 do. Dec. 26th, 11 do.

1815—Jan. 30th, 5 below 0; 31st, 14 do.

1816—Jan. 11, 5 below 0; Feb. 14th, 9 do.

1817—Jan. 28th, 6 below 0; Feb. 5th, 15 do.

A SHORT ESSAY.

MR. EDITOR.—In severe cold weather two cares ought to be paramount—care of our own fires—and care that the poor have food and fire. Yours, &c. ZERO.

From the Norfolk Herald, of Feb. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Averick, Capt. Colley, from London, we have received (through the politeness of Messrs. Brown and West proprietors of the new Reading Room) the London Courier of Nov. 27 being the only paper by this arrival, later than what has been already received. It contains no news, and it is impossible to gather from a source so partial any intimation of the real situation of England.

Meetings for the relief of the distressed manufacturers continued.—Those of Spital-fields, and the impoverished subjects of the whole North-east quarter of the Metropolis, are represented to be in the last stage of human wretchedness; and a meeting was held at the Mansion House, on the 26th November, for the purpose of adopting measures for their relief. These miserable creatures are said to have borne their hardships with great patience, and with

out uttering a single complaint against the government.

It was officially announced in the Gazette of the 25th, that Parliament would meet for the dispatch of business on the 23rd of January.

LONDON. Nov. 27.

Several English gentlemen of distinction were present at the British Ambassador's at Paris when M. de Talleyrand made his vehement sortie against the French Ministers—Mr. Canning, the Earl of Mansfield, Mr. Tierney, and others. Our correspondent states, that M. de Talleyrand complained of the inconsistency of the King's conduct. The next morning M. de Talleyrand received a letter from the Duke de la Chatre, signifying the king's pleasure to him that he should not appear at court again. It is said that he will also be deprived of his post of Chamberlain.

The Duke de la Chatre, first gentleman of the Chamber, addressed yesterday evening the following letter to M. De Talleyrand.

"Sir—In consequence of the public conversation which you held with the President of the Chamber of Deputies in the house of the Ambassador of a foreign power, I inform you, that his Majesty has ordered me to notify you, that you need not again present yourself at Court."

☞ We would inform our readers that we are under peculiar necessity for money. We would not forget to express our thankfulness to many who have been punctual in their payments for this work; but we earnestly solicit of those who are yet in the rear, that they would forward their pay as soon as possible. And we would remind them of the very cheapness of the work to stimulate them to let us have that little which we are entitled to, as seasonable as possible.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH TENNY.

TERMS.—\$1.50 per year to Mail and company subscribers, who bear the postage themselves, payable in the seventh month of their subscription, or two dollars at the end of the year. But to such as have the papers delivered by post-riders the price is 56 cents quarterly, except there is a different contract.

In future we purpose to have this paper ready for delivery on Saturday, so that all who have a chance for it on other accounts, and do prize the Religious Intelligence it contains, as a feast for the Sabbath may have the chance of improving it as well.